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THE SUN, New York City.

PARIA-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines four friends who favor us with manuscripes fo

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Free Panama.

The swift progress of the revolutionary movement in Panama denotes a state of public opinion there which will not tolerate the further subjection of the Isthmus's interests to the blackmailing policy of Bogota.

The Colombian Government forfeited something more than the friendly regard of the United States when it tried to turn an unexampled opportunity into extortionate profit. It threw away, likewise, all claim to the respect and loyalty of a State which has been intermittently attached to the Colombian system by somewhat loose political bonds. If there was ever a time when the people of a State were warranted in morals in assuming the mastery of their own destinies, that right belongs to-day to the State

Events are marching rapidly in that part of the hemisphere. It is only five days since the Colombian Congress adjourned, having contemptuously rejected the liberal terms of the agreement previously negotiated with this Government, and having indicated its disposition to levy blackmail to the amount of \$10,000,000 on the French company and to the amount of \$20,000,000 on the United States, besides the yearly rental for the canal strip. On Monday the withdrawal of Minister BEAUPRÉ from Bogota was announced as a mark of our own Government's displeasure. Late Tuesday night an independent republic was proclaimed at Panama, and in expectation of trouble American naval vessels were ordered to the Isthmus, both on the Atlantic side and on the Pacific. Yesterday Colombia began coercive operations by throwing shells into Panama from a gunboat in the harbor. By direction from Washington the Bogota party was promptly warned that the bombardment of that unfortified town must stop, both on account of the ordithe railroad which it is one of the duties of Washington to protect. The Administration is preparing for the full performance of this Government's functions under the treaty of 1846.

If fighting continues on the Isthmus, the course of the United States Government is clearly marked by treaty obligations and by practical precedents. If Panama establishes and maintains her independence, our obligation to safeguard free transit from sea to sea be-Republic of Panama, whose sovereignty succeeds in that territory the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia, just as the sovereignty of Colombia replaced in 1863 that of the original party to the convention, the Republic of New Granada.

Our guarantee to Colombia of the perfect neutrality of transit and of the rights of sovereignty and property applies to attack from without, not to successful revolution within the Isthmian territory. The responsibility continues although the style of the protected Government changes again, as it has already changed once since the treaty was written. It is not part of the duty of the United States to suppress this revolution or to conquer Panama and hand her back to the blackmailers at Bogota.

Future Danger for Our Cotton Fields?

When considered in its relation to general world commerce, the item of cotton presents a somewhat curious and interesting situation. Reference to the records of the commerce of the various nations of the world shows a considerable increase in the volume of world traffic during the last five years. It may be said that all of the leading nations of the world, and many of the less important countries, have shared in this general increase. Yet theitem of cotton, in its production, manufacture and distribution, shows a remarkable fixity

New markets have been opened, and, presumably at least, the purchasing power of the world at large has been extended. In theory, an article of such universal use as cotton should be one of the first to show an increased commerce as a result of these conditions. Yet neither production nor consumption seems to have been materially affected. Prices, however, show an important increase. In 1898 raw cotton sold at an average of about 6 cents per pound. To-day it is about twice that.

The United States is the great cottonproducing country of the world. Our fields are the source of 60 per cent. or more of the market supply. We retain about one-third of our crop for home manufacture; England takes about another third; Germany takes about onehalf of the remainder, and the rest is scattered among some twenty other countries. Our production and our export have both fallen off during the last

five years.	The figures are	as follows:
	Production	Percentage
	in beles.	exported.
1898	11,199,994	67.82
1×99.,	11,274,810	65.12
1900	2.436,416	65.18
1901	10,883,422	62.87
1902	10.680.650	64.47

The decrease in the percentage of export may be accounted for by an increased home demand and by the fact that we have increased our export of manufactured cotton from \$17,000,000 in 1898 to \$32,000,000 in 1902. A partial offset to that appears in our importation of 50,000 tons of raw cotton in 1902, as

against 26,000 tons in 1898. England leads in the manufacture of

cotton goods for foreign markets. Her exports of cotton cloths and cotton yarns show an approximate valuation of \$350,-000,000 annually. Owing to the increase in prices, an increase is shown in the value of these exports; but there is a comparative fixity in the quantity, both by yards and by weight.

From the existing market conditions, it is a fair inference that the foreign buyers of raw cotton buy what they can elsewhere, and buy what they cannot buy elsewhere from the United States. At present, conditions of production are such that England, Germany, France and other competing nations are compelled to purchase the major portion of their supply from us. That this is only a temporary condition becomes more and more evident. England, France and Germany are all turning toward their African possessions as the source of their future supply. The possibility of cotton production in equatorial Africa, and in sub-tropical South Africa, and its production upon an extensive scale have been fairly demonstrated. There is little doubt that before many years have passed, some if not all of our competitors will be fairly independent of the cotton fields of the United States.

It will undoubtedly be several years before the cotton supply of East and West Africa, of Egypt, of India and Central Asia will seriously affect our cotton industry. Meanwhile it may be presumed that our home demand will increase in an important measure. But the disposition of our present surplus of six or seven million bales a year will at no distant day present itself as a serious problem, unless we solve it before it becomes troublesome.

The alternative of a vast curtailment of our cotton crop is an increased market for manufactured cottons. Whatever may be done in Africa or elsewhere by any other country, the United States will always have the advantage of having the cotton mill alongside the cotton field. We now export \$32,000,000 worth of manufactured cottons. England, importing a large part of her raw material from this country, exports \$350,000,000 worth. From present indications, the salvation of our cotton fields will depend upon an increase in the number of American spindles and an extension of American export of manufactured cotton goods.

The Election Night Carnival.

Election night was an exciting time in New York. In the so-called Tenderloin district Broadway was the scene of a veritable carrival. Nowhere in the world is the like of it to be witnessed, and even to New York the scene is new.

This manner of celebrating the result of an election sprang up suddenly and nary reasons of humanity and because of spontaneously only a few years ago. the danger to the terminal property of Dangerous bonfires kindled by boys were the old method of celebration, while drunkenness and consequent rioting once prevailed among men. Bloodshed used to be a frequent incident.

Now there has succeeded a great popuar carnival and both the victorious and the defeated take part in the merrymaking with equal zest. On Tuesday evening, instead of bad blood showing itself, the men and women who marched in procession on the sidewalks and the comes an obligation due to the new pavement of Broadway from Twentythird street to Forty-second street and ing all shirts and collars. This treatbeyond were all out simply for fun and to give vent to their animal spirits. They were political enemies no longer; the battle had been decided and they were abroad for a frolic without ill-will one to another and without reproaches.

An election had passed in which the contending parties were so nearly even that the victory had been won by only about 11 per cent, in a total of toward six hundred thousand votes, yet when night came with its announcement of the result all hands turned out to celebrate it as if it had been their common victory. The defeated cheered the victors and the victors the defeated. Everybody was blowing a horn, swinging a rattle or using his voice only to contribute to the din. and of the loudest and gayest celebrants a great part were women. A stranger would have concluded from the demonstration that everybody was elated over a victory won. He would not have suspected that the carnival was an exhibition of exuberant spirits after a canvass in which the bitterest reproaches had been cast, the keenest partisan rivalry aroused and just after a popular election in which much more than two-fifths of the electorate had been sorely disap-

Such a scene under such circumstances could have been witnessed in no other country than America and nowhere else n America than New York. Never was here a more impressive vindication of American popular government. The popular will had been expressed and there was unanimous acceptance of it as final-cheerful, even joyous acceptance of it. The people rejoiced simply in heir privilege of self rule. However the election had gone, they would have had their celebration all the same, for whichever side had won it would have been a riumph of popular suffrage.

This wonderful carnival, in spite of all its freedom of intercourse, its exhilaration of animal spirits, its bustle and its uproar, was marked by no dangerous disorder. The gentlest and purest woman might have gone unaccompanied into the throng in Broadway in the Tenderloin without encountering other annoyance than was due to the jostling crowd of merrymakers. The high spirits of the people moving in ceaseless procession along the street for hours together were natural and not artificially stimulated. Intoxication was rare, far rarer than in London on the quietest day of the year. Even rough behavior was almost unknown, though of course carnival freedom prevailed and squeamish taste might object to many of its manifestations, as it might in any European carnival. Dignity of reserve received no consideration, for equality reigned supreme. Everybody was simply a human

that wild frolic. When the people of New York, after a period of intense political excitement, them? Whether they did well or ill, they can be left free to govern their own behavior practically without let or hin-

being and all were on the same level in

civilized advancement which ought to give hope and courage even to the philosopher of sociology who was gloomiest because of his defeat at the election of Tuesday. If they had been intrusted with so much liberty a generation ago, dangerous license would have resulted.

On the Treatment of Linen.

This question, submitted by a correspondent whose good faith is beyond question, betrays in him an utter lack of knowledge of the metropolitan habit:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there & laundry in New York where linen-shifts, collars and the like-is washed, and then froned? I have been unable to find it if there is one here. H. S. L." NRW YORK, NOV. 3.

In some parts of the country laundries exist for the sole purpose of rejuvenating darkened garments. It is evident that H. S. L." is not a born New Yorker, but one whose earlier days were spent in a remote hamlet, untouched by metropolitan ways. There he may have experienced a laundry-more likely a washerwoman-ambitious to remove the stains of usage from his garments. He need expect no such provincialism here. In our complicated urban life, laundries exist as trade producers for the haberdashers and are conducted on the prin-

ciple of a wood-polishing shop. In his former place of abode, "H. S. L. undoubtedly rejoiced in linen blanched to its virgin hue with soap and elbow grease, and ironed with a dull finish that brought out the fine mesh of the fabric in all its beauty. To wear such linen made him the equal of any man. No white-haired snuff-taking patriarch of the old school was his better; no man could mistake his neck gear for a creation of paper or celluloid.

But in New York he will find the standard a different one. In the preparation of linen wearing apparel, for the human body, no soap or elbow grease is wasted. Under the scientific usage of the metropolitan "laundry," two objects are always in view-the destruction of the garment in hand, and the preservation of those signs of use for the treatment of which it has been submitted to

In order to destroy the garment and to impart to it a strange, unnatural shade, resort is had to the use of strong waters which rot the linen perfectly, discoloring it at the same time. Three treatments in this manner alone are sufficient to render into rags and tatters the best material. To depend upon this, however, would be to waste valuable time, and decrease the sale of garments. Therefore the effects of the acids are supplemented by subjecting the garment to terrific strains in machines, which tear and rip the fabric, reducing it to useless-

ness within the period of two treatments. To preserve such stains as may appear upon the garment, an ingenious system is adopted by which each soiled spot is completely covered with a resisting varnish of high polish and great endurance. If no stains appear when the garment is received at the laundry, they are supplied within the institution, and for this service no extra charge is made. The cleanest shirt can be made unwearable in one treatment at the more extensive

establishments. Many laundries-in fact, most of them-now follow the policy of varnishment makes the life of buttonholes short, and renders the garment uncomfortable throughout its career. Special machines are used to put a "saw edge," as the technical term goes, on collars, cuffs and the bosom edges. In every way the shirt trade is increased, and when the average resident of New York walks abroad, he appears to be clad in a spotted, reflecting material, blue-yellow-gray in color, which creaks and groans as he progresses, much after the fashion of a long

disused suit of plate armor. "H. S. L." must reform his provincial notions of white linen, and conform to the metropolitan standard. If he does not want to do this he must move away from New York, or by severe self-denial amass a fortune sufficient in size to support a laundress within his own home.

A Failure of Referendum

The result of the referendum of the project to expend the appalling sum of \$101,000,000 on the canals of this State is another among many demonstrations of the futility of referring so great a question to the vote of the people. A few years ago the referendum of all laws was a fashionable crotchet among a certain class of reformers and fanatical demagogues. Legislation they would have by popular vote instead of by representatives in deliberative assembly.

The returns of the votes on the canal referendum show that almost wholly the majorities were in the two great cities of the State and nearly nine-tenths of their

total in the city of New York alone It is not necessary to argue the ques tion of the canal project on its merits for the decision in its favor, practically made by this city, was not made on any consideration of its merits. It went through by default, both parties contributing to the result, and each rela-

ively to its strength. Now, whether the canal project is desirable or undesirable, it was in many respects the most important issue put before the electorate. It affects the policy of the State for many years to come. It is a radically revolutionary measure so far as concerns the canal system, and it involves so vast a continuous expenditure that it will have consequences which will be far reaching and, according to past experience, are pretty sure to be scandalous.

It was, therefore, at least a debatable question of State policy, and it was so grave in its character that the debate on it should have been thorough, enlightening and serious. Now, how many of the great majority of more than 300,000 in the city of New York knew anything about what they were voting for? How many of them when they marked "Yes" on their ballots had really formed any opinion on the merits of the question or had taken any pains to inform themselves as to

knew not what they were doing. This referendum, therefore, failed drance, it is a demonstration of their completely in obtaining an intelligent

expression of the popular will on the subject referred.

It was obviously no question of personality. The Angel Gabriel could not have succeeded where Mayor Low falled.—Erening Post. It is impossible to tell how the Angel GABRIEL would have run, but if the fusionsts had nominated JOHN McGAW WOOD-BURY, the Street Cleaner, he would have carried the election by 75,000 to 100,000. That is what the citizens of this town think of a full-grown man who is neither hypocritical nor cowardly but who has won the esteem and the confidence and the admiraion of the whole community. WOODBURY could have cut Tammany's vote in two and he would have swept the town. Tammany can be beaten any time. But it can be done only when the opposition is really in earnest, and it can be in earnest only when it has man who is all there to lead it

In Norfolk, Va., the young women complain that they cannot walk alone upon the street without having young men thrust attentions upon them. In Brooklyn there s a church in which only one marriage has been celebrated in a dozen years. Thus Nature fails to distribute her gifts equally and what is craved in one spot is spurned in another.

TIPPING BY SYSTEM. A Plan for Scaling the Amount Given Down to a Business Basis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 am resigned, now, to tipping the barber, but I do hate to have to give up to the brush boy, too. In many shops, when you pay your check they give you now in place of a dime two nickels, o that you can have five cents handy to give to the brush boy; and I can't help thinking hat the boss gets a share of this, if not all of it and this irks me. And fancy giving away in ips as much as you pay for the work done You pay 15 cents to get shaved, and then if you tip the barber and the brush boy both you pay out 15 cents in tips. Ridiculous, isn't it? Why, sure it is!

I don't like the idea of tips, anyway, in a free country; but if we have got to have tips, for Heaven's sake let's get 'em down to something like a business basis, and not give a rough se we do.

something like a business basis, and not give so much as we do.

I have tried this plan in one restaurant where I sometimes go, and I find it works: After a modest meal, eaten in quick time, I put down, when I get my check, not a dime, but a nickel.

The first time I tried this I didn't know but that the waiter would casually push a plate off into my lap, or accidentally upset a plate of soup over my head, or give me the grand jeer, but he did nothing of the sort; he picked up the nickel and—said "Thank you".

There is hope in this, brothers! If we must have tips let us get down to a business basis.

New YORK, Nov. 4.

ANCHOR.

George B. McClellan has been elected successively President of the Board of Aldermen, Congressman and Mayor. He has never been defeated since his irst candidacy, which was in 1892.

The New York city election district which showed he largest registration and the highest vote was he Eighteenth of the Twenty-first Assembly dis-rict. It is one of the Riverside districts and West one Hundredth street runs through it.

One result of Tuesday's election is that Maryland fter March 4, 1905, will be represented by two Democrats in the United States Senate, of whom Arthur P. Gorman will be one. The defeat of the Republicans in Maryland on their legislative ticket practically restores the "Solid South" as completely Democratic. All the States of the South after Jan. will have Democratic Governors. After March 4 all will have Democratic Senators and the Repub lican party throughout the South will be reduced o the position of a minority organization. One result of Tuesday's contest has been to com

pletely discredit, probably for many years to come he "straw vote" and the postal card prophetles and computations. Justice Henry Bischoff, reelected for a term of

fourteen years, had the support of both politica parties in his contest for reelection. His chief opponent was Reinhold Meyer, a Social Democrat, who came within 300,000 votes of being elected. A silvery note comes, or rather came on Wednes

day morning, from Nebraska. Fusion between Democrats and Populists is still in full force and effect there and nothing apparently can shake the determination of the two party organizations. Democrat and Popullst, to stand together though the political heavens fall.

The Question of Religion in the Schools Already Settled.

edition you call attention to the fact that President Ellot, in his Atlantic paper, is slient upon the ques-tion of the introduction of religious instruction into the public schools, which, you say, "agitates so greatly very many" of your correspondents. Will you allow me to hazard the opinion these, your greatly agitated correspondents, are "haggling over the Emperor's beard," inasmuch as the question of religion in our public schools has been settled, and settled rightly, by lovers of liberty for all time; and that an attempt to regalvanize it has just about as much chance to prevail as the traditional snowball in an extremely torrid locality which may be mentioned in church, but

When will our Catholic and Puritan brothers awake to the fact, discovered and approved some time ago by the wise framers of the Constitution that the United States is no more a Christian coun ry than it is a Jewish or a Mohammedan or a theistic or agnostic country? American liberty they please at home, but a Jew or agnostic or even on atheist whatever that may be is every whit as good an American citizen before the law as is the most devout believer in the Christian dogmata The law must protect him from the aggressions of his neighbor, and has no right whatever to en-croach upon his personal liberty or the enjoyment of his life as he may see fit to live so long as he keeps within the law, even to favor the members of the Christian Church, who are unquestionably of the Christian Charles ountry.
in the minority in this country.

Nov. 1. EDWARD BRECK.

"English as She Is Writ" in Munich. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw the following "ad." In an art store in Munich a few days ago, "English as she is writ." In a city flooded by merican and English visitors: of the paintings, which no every exception whose alone property and in the possession of about 40000 No. of stitch of kooper, cut of wood, art of shave liefs, color printings, erasures and ca. 6000 porraits, also 10000 sketches in hand, aquaralles, of german, english, dutch, beigium, Italian and french masters of the latest four centuries. Also an col-lection of miniatures, and many old books, whiches complet collection are saleable. Mrs. Patrons, you want information about, send you please a letter to the possessor. J. Gernert, Bavariaring 30-1 and Karlsplatz 20 1. Munich. Catalogue is to prepara ion, and send the catalogues every patron to give is strict address.

Fortunately there was a German translation in the same window, and it is to be hoped that this lat-ter will enable English speaking "Mrs. Patrons" to inderstand what the man means

RICHARD BONDY. OSTERWIECK, Germany, Oct. 28.

Clear White Light.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the usness of the so-called red lights wouldn't it be a good idea to pass an ordinance for-bidding the use of red or any other colored lights as ignals, signs or emblems of night resorts of ques tionable character in any part of the city! Let there be light, but let it be white light. It will t least look clean and decent. WHITE LIGHT. NEW YORK, NOV. 4.

Must Machine Voting Also Be Watched?

From the Buffalo Courier. Carefully watch the voting machines; see that hey have not been tampered with, that they er honestly. The suggestion and warning are fully warranted by the experience of two years ago, when it is known that criminal interference with the ma-chines frustrated the popular will to an extent and efeated candidates who with a fair count would

After.

Hushed is the orator who orates not for health Hushed the Demosthenes who scorns to lie for Doused is the ruddy light

Rocketless th' autumn night Ceased now the roorback's flight. Ceased for the day.

furl we the banners, for the noisy fray is o'er: ! Slumber we peacefully for thirty weeks or more; Homeward the floaters go: Spent is the victims' dough Said soon the "Told you so"-Fervent we pray.

WHAT CUBA NEEDS.

The special Cuban number of Dun's Review for November presents a mass of information which is both greatly interesting and highly important. The tone of the various articles is distinctly optimistic, and there is no doubt whatever that general conditions in the island fully justify this view. Yet it is not so very many months since Cubans of all classes, among them some of the optimistic writers of the Dun Review articles, were loud-voiced in their predictions of a general industrial and commercial calamity.

As an instrument of propaganda in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, the Dun pamphlet is of doubtful value. Its very optimism furnishes a strong weapon to the opponents of that measure. The argument of greatest weight with the American people in that matter has been Cuba's need and the moral responsibility of the United States for its relief. The Dun pamphlet at least implies that the industrial stress of two years ago exists no longer, and that Cuba, with her sugar output restored to its maximum figures, her tobacco in a prosperous condition, and her central areas once again the pasture for hundreds of thousands of cattle, is now well on her feet and quite able to walk alone. This would probably be the conclusion of the general reader after a review of the Dun publi-

cation. Such a conclusion would be both true and untrue. The calamity wail of a few months ago was equally a compound of fact and fiction. The one is quite as misleading and quite as liable to misinterpretation and misuse as the other. Many of the points presented by the Dun pamphlet have been considered in the columns of THE SUN during the last six months, and there is nothing in the document which modifies the opinions which have been pre viously expressed.

Cuba is potentially one of the richest areas in the world, if not the richest, taken acre for acre. Her fertile soil, her sunny skies, her ample rainfall, her freedom from frost, and her comparative freedom from tropical tempests, all combine to constitute her a land of immeasurable wealth. Beyond that, she has the supreme advantage of contiguity to markets easily capable of absorbing her products. The time will come, probably before many years have passed, when Cuba will be well on the way toward the realization of her possibilities. A foundation for that has been well laid during the last five years. Virtually without any governmental assistance whatever, except for the establishment of conditions of peace, in which the peace-loving and lawabiding Cuban people have been a more efficient factor than any act or influence of political administration, the Cubans have produced, in the matter of quantity, practically the equivalent of their maximum

crops of ante-bellum days. This means that with only a fraction of the mechanical and financial facilities of earlier days, and with a smaller number of hands, they have done an equal amount of work and have produced an equal result. The fact is both eminently significant and suggestive. But there has been no correspondence whatever in the returns. For the work done last year, approximately that done in 1894. Cuba receives only a little more than one-half of the money payment of the earlier period. Assuming, as we may, an approximate equality of home consumption for the periods, Cuba's export of her surplus in 1894 brought her about \$110,000,000, as against about \$65,000,000 for last year. This is largely accounted for by a smaller tobacco crop and by the fall in sugar prices

The boasted surplus in the Cuban na ional treasury should not be misconstrued. It is not an indication of general prosperity It is no more than an evidence of an econom ical administration. The question is even raised as to the real wisdom of the accumu lation. The money is greatly needed in circulation. The hoarded sum represents a very considerable percentage of the available cash of the island, and each month effects a further withdrawal of some hun dreds of thousands of dollars. Another point appears in this connection which is not to Cuba's credit and which has not been overlooked in her efforts to place her national loan. That lies in her neglect to pay the overdue interest on the bonds issued by the Cuban Junta during the last revolution The face value of these bonds is somewhat below \$3,000,000, and we believe that the interest on them was made due and payable twelve months after the establishment of a Cuban republic. Nearly eighteen months have passed and the interest remains unpaid, while Cuba boasts of her large treasury reserve. The point has not escaped notice and comment.

To make Cuba that which Cubans and the friends of the island hope and believe she will yet become, three factors are imperative. These are the investment of capital, a large increase in the number of her laboring people, and a diversity of crop It is not possible to give with accuracy

the amount of capital in the island, either domestic or foreign. Unless development be greatly retarded, industrial extension must depend largely upon the investment in the island of capital from other countries. A rough estimate of the foreign capital now there would place it at \$150,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which is American. There can be no doubt that Cuba is an attractive field for many times that amount, provided that the second of these factors be supplied. Upon the very eve of the American withdrawal, on May 20, 1902, the immigration laws of the United States were broadly applied to Cuba. Because of the terms of Article IV. of the Platt amendment, the Cubans are under an impression that this law is nailed upon them irrevocably. In this view they are unquestionably under a grave misconception. That provision of the Platt amendment should not be construed into an attempt on the part of the United States to abridge the right of a people whose Constitution declares that they constitute a "sovereign and independent State" to adjust and regulate their domestic affairs to suit themselves. Some day they will probably realize that if they choose to do so they can legally and rightly repeal perhaps every law placed upon their statute books by the Government of Intervention. so long as, by so doing, they do not destroy or trench upon or imperil any vested property rights secured by or under those laws. If they desire to cancel the present immigration law and substitute one of their own draughting, it is certainly quite open to them to do so. Only by such a step will Cuba's due development become a possibility While a considerable latitude was exercised in the matter of immigration by the American authorities, and some latitude has been shown by the Cuban Government, there is no doubt that the law (Civil Order No. 155) issued by "I, Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba," under date of May 15, 1902, and promulgated by its publication in the Official Gazette about twelve hours before "I, Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba," took his final departure from the island, has been a bugaboo which has

development of Cuba. In his recent report Consul-General Steinhart places the prospective sugar crop

interfered seriously with the industrial

of the coming season at 1,250,000 tons. This 200,000 tons beyond the record crop of 1894. It is 300,000 tons beyond the crop of last season. That sufficient cane is standing to make that huge quantity is more than probable. Its conversion into sugar depends upon an improbable run of favorable weather. One of the soundest authorities in the island states that the grop of last season reached 950,000 tons only through the unusual delay of the rainy season, thus

enabling planters to continue cutting and grinding beyond the normal period. In the judgment of this authority, 800,000 tons is Cuba's maximum output with her present labor supply, except for abnormally favorable weather conditions. Cuba needs more people eve: more than she needs more capital, and the coming session of the Cuban Congress should include that question in

its considerations. Diversity of crops is also imperative. Cuba now carries all her eggs in two baskets, an unsafe proceeding for any people. Disaster to either would be followed by wide spread and baneful consequences. Opporunities for this diversity are abundant. Money and workers are necessary to give hem force and effect.

Cuba is to be most heartily congratulated upon all that she has accomplished since he close of the war which gave her a national independence and upon all that lies n the promise of the future. But those who are really interested in her welfare must, if they would get a true picture of her condition, discount alike tales of exuperant optimism and stories of woful calamity: Cuba is gaining, surely and steadily, year by year, but she is a long way yet from making express speed in her economic affairs. To achieve that, she needs the impetus of more capital, more workers and a diversity of products.

Earnings of Mexican Railways.

From the Railway Age In a report recently made by the Railway Commissioners delegated by the fourth subcommittee of the Monetary Commission appointed by the Mexican Government to study the currency question some very interesting information is given in relation to the gross earnings in Mexican dollars and the net earnings in gold of six of the principal railway systems. The task of studying the effect of the depreciation of the Mexican dollar upon the railway business of the republic was attainments in the business world of Mexico. the Schores Joaquin D. Casasus and Carlos Diaz Dufoo, who entered upon their work a keen appreciation of its importance. The report of these commissioners brings to light in a forcible way the disabilities which the railways of Mexico have suffered for years past in consequence of the steady fall in the value of their silver earnings. The study commissioners was confined to the

Central, National, International, Mexican,

nteroceanic and Southern railways, and it

covers a period of nine years, from 1893 to

As might be expected from the activity in the development of the railways of Mexico during the time indicated, all of the roads mentioned increased their gross earnings in an almost phenomenal manner. In the year 1893 the gross earnings in Mexican silver of the Central were \$7,981,768, while in 1901 the same road earned \$17,493,673; the gross earnings of the National in the year first named were \$4,224,804. No return is shown for this road in 1901, but in 1900 the gross earnings had increased to \$7,886,698. The increase in the earnings of the International, while not so marked, shows a steady and healthy growth, the total for the year 1693 being \$2,050,984, and in 1901, \$5,960,824. The Interoceanic more than doubled its total gross earnings in the period embraced in the report, and the Southern Railway, whose gross earnings in 1893 were only \$402,885, earned \$798,-1901. The Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railvay is the only road which shows a falling of the total for the year last named being In the year 1897 the gross earnings of

		the Stoss car	mine .
this railway	fell to \$8.7	90,882.	
		these different	AVALEN
		by the repor	
	ou covered	by the repor	r were
follows:			Intern
· · · · · · ·	Central.	National.	tiona
Years.		\$1,638,437	\$879.2
1893			
1894		1,891,962	1,097,1
1895		2,071,408	1.075.6
1896	8,463,747	2,528,957	1.082.8
1897	4,016,848	2,986,237	1,108,6
1898	4.427,638	2,901,789	1,489,0
1899	5,199,095	3,410,402	1,967,2
1900		3,763,622	2,102,0
1901		100 00 100	2.418.4
1001	***************************************	Inter-	Mexica
Years.	Mexican.	oceantc.	Souther
1833		\$401.307	74.03
1804		420.125	14.43
		460,738	\$31.9
1895		404,072	70.
1896		581,725	
1997			161.3
1898		728,031	225,8
1890		842,522	241,2
1900		1,189,464	310.9
1901	1.781,284	993,093	319,6

In view of the fact that the increase in gross earnings in the time mentioned reached nearly 80 per cent, and the increase in net earnings about the same, it would at first sight seem to indicate a prosperous condition of the transportation business in the southern republic. This, however, is not the fact, for, as the commissioners point out: If the gross and net earnings in silver of the various railways have increased so appreciably, and, on the other hand, the net earnings in gold, especially of late years, have diminished, it is undoubted that the situation of the railways is due not to the lack of dediminished, it is undoubted that the situation of the railways is due not to the lack of development of the country's wealth, not to a paralyzation of the national production, but to the shrinkage in the gold value of silver."

To clearly demonstrate the losses which the railway companies have suffered "in the conversion of the profits into gold to pay abroad interest and bonded indebtedness is read," there is taken a presented indicating. in gold." these tables are presented indicating the net earnings in gold per mile of the six railways named: Interna -

Central. \$1,498 1,507 1,178 938 921 1,067 1,227 1,279 1,039 Mexican outhern. The report is an eloquent argument in favor of some sort of relief for the railway interests, of some sort of relief to the country of some sort of relief to the country whose position has been one of peculiar hardship, inasmuch as the transportation companies alone of all the great commercial bodies have been prevented by the terms

bodies have been prevented by the terms of their concessions from the Government from fortifying themselves against loss by silver's decline by advancing their rates. The temporary concession by the Government of authority to increase passenger and freight rates 15 per cent, can scarcely be regarded as an adequate means of relief in view of all the circumstances.

The Extra Sessions of Congress

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. No President calls Congress in extra session if he thinks he can avoid it without defriment to the public service, yet nearly half of them—John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, William Henry Herrison, Pierce, Lincoln, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt—have been obliged to do this. Jefferson, Madison and Hayes had to do this twice. The session recently called by Presiden first five extra sessions (except Jefferson's in 1809 which the Louisiana Purchase necessitated) grew out of the country's relations with European P. financial convulsion, the panie of 1837 in Van Buren's case and that of 1893 in Cleveland's, brough two Congresses together in called session. The exigencies of civil war incited the summoning of that of 1861, and the Cuban reciprocity question is responsible for that which will assemble a little over a week hence, while the greated frames grea-tion in one or other of the assesse brought all the

> A Comparison Most gossips like an auto are, Deserving of our scora; For while they run their neighbors down They also blow their horn.

PANAMA'S BURDEN.

It Gets No Benefits From Colombia for the Taxes and Soldiers It Gives. The Department of Panama is bound by

no strong ties to the remainder of Colombia Its position is anomalous in this respect All who are familiar with Isthmian affaire agree that it is in touch with the republic scarcely any point except that it shares the national misfortunes and bears a heavpart of the burden of taxation.

Panama is not even a self-governing State. It was called a State till 1885, since which time it has been ranked merely as a province, one of the nine departments of the republic whose government is entirely centralized at Bogota.

Geographically and geologically it is not a part of the republic. The Isthmus belongs geographically to North America and it is reated by scientific men in this relation. In his "Universal Geography," Rechis treats the Department of Panama in his second volume on North America and reserves the remainder of Colombia for his first volume on South America. Sievers. the German authority on South America says that geographically the Isthmus belongs to Central America. Hill, our own geologist, says that the Department of Panama is a typical section of Central America. Many other authorities might be quoted to the same effect.

Panama has no communication with the rest of the republic, except by sea. The south part of the Isthmus is a pathless wilderness inhabited by unfriendly Indians and Colombia has generally let them alone. The Colombians have never thought of uniting Panama with the rest of the country by a safe highway or railroad. It takes a month to cross the mountains from Bogota and reach Panama by way of the littl Pacific port of Buena Ventura.

Panama's commercial relations with the rest of the republic are insignificant. The reason is because the Isthmus is a panhandle remote from such business activity and enterprise as the South American part of the republic possesses. The exports of Colombia never touch the Isthmus, but are sent out through Sabanilla, Cartagena or the Venezuelan port of Maracaibo. None of the imports comes to the Isthmus except those that are locally consumed

The prosperity of the Isthmus depends not upon the material condition of the rest of the country, but upon its own importance in international trade, which brings in money and creates a demand for labor and for and creates a demand for labor and for local products. The Isthmus flourishes only when business is lively across it, or when thousands of workmen are digging on the canal. The towns of Panama and Colon are little more than forwarders of international commerce. Their well-being depends upon foreign nations.

Colombia confers no benefits upon the Isthmus in the way of development, business or education; but, none the less, its hand rests heavily upon Panama. It loads the Department with burdens grievous to be borne. Many of the conscript soldiers who fought for the Government in the rewho fought for the Government in the re-cent prolonged civil war came from Panama. A gentleman who was in Colon during the war wrote that it was pitiful to see these poor boys, "mere children, a great num-ber of whom were shot down for the cause of the Government, which they defended, merely because they had been forced away from their mothers on the Isthmus and com-pelled to shoot." pelled to shoot

The fact is that the inhabitants of the isthmus have the privilege of paying the most onerous taxes to the general Government and of suffering from the frequently recurring revolutions; and they get little or nothing for their money and sacrifice. The Bogota Government pockets the heavy annual tax on the railroad concession and squeezes the Isthmian orange dry.

DEER SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND. Open Season Began Yesterday-Fifteen

Deer Shot and Nobody Hurt. BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 4 .- This was the first day of the open season for deer shooting on Long Island and fully three hundred gunners were out in the woods during the night so as to be on hand at daylight The day proved a very poor one for sport as few deer were teen. They took alarm early and sought posted lands to color shout fifteen deer were killed. The biggest one was shot by Capt. William Jeffrey on the Taylor estate at Great River. A party from Orange county got three. No accidents have been reported.

A CRITIC OF THE FUSION CAR PAIGN.

Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes Tells How He Thinks It Should Have Been Done. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 50

many people express astonishment because of the election of McClellan that perhap you will permit me to set forth what produced that result, in my opinion.

The whole affair, as it looks to me, was a question of mismanagement. Had the elecion taken place the day after Tammany's nominating convention, Seth have carried New York. He lost ground constantly, and his chances were

finally, because fusion leaders overdid their attack on Tammany. A "practical politician" in supreme charge would have made the only issue the good results that Mayor Low accomplished. He would not have fought on a negative basis, the fundamental assumption of which was the idea that everybody opposed to Low was a grafter. Although not entitled to participate, as a "leader," in the fusion cause, this view of

the canvass seemed to me so vitally important that I ventured to point it out to Mr. Low, to Mr. Bruce and to Mr. Cutting. Regarding the latter gentleman as the resi manager of Mr. Low's campaign, I sent him the following letter: R. Fulton Cutting, Esq. DEAR SIR: Competent to gauge, though not

seeking publicly to guide, civic movements, and as a supporter of Mayor Low, permit me to offer these suggestions Tammany has been shown up and lambasted

If Low loses, it will be on account of a reaction caused by wholesale, and in many cases internperate, abuse of Tammany indulged in by speakers on the stump and by newspapers friendly to fusion. Get your speakers and editorial friends all in line, at once, advocating Low's election, not because of the iniquities of Tammany, which the people are tired of hearing about; but make the fight entirely on the good results that Mayor Low's administration has brought about.

There is plenty to say, affirmatively, about improvements actually accomplished in the Police, Fire, Education, Park, Street Cleaning, Charities, Bridge, Tax and Water departments to furnish with effective, and I trust with conclusive, ammunition. Yours very respectfully.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. Real political talent must exist off Man-Island, and outside of Democracy, when Albany, naturally Democratic by 3,000, elects a Republican Mayor by 4,000 majority The reason for that result up the river was that the campaign there was not mismanaged. Instead of dilating on the wickedness of every body who opposed the Republican candidate, the advantages of his administration were pointed out. Constructive sanity took the place of diatribe. The result furnishes a striking contrast to the result in New York It might be well for fusion managers to study it, if they propose to handle another canvass Months of uninterrupted tirade were what

gave Mr. Tilden his big vote in '76. THURLOW WEED BARNES.

Terrible Week for the Odells. From the Lodi Enterprise.

Ambrose C. Odell came home from Beloit las Wednesday with a broken collarbone, having had a collision in the night with a stranger, both riding

leveles. He is convalescing. C. G. Odell came in contact with the rubber hell which runs from the engine to the pumping fack. leaving an ugly mark on his face.

Hiram A. Odell had a toe amputated and five teeth pulled by Dr. Whitelaw, assisted by Dr. Verbook and ex-Druggist Hines, last Thursday. He is